FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

Amusemente In-Day, Academy of Music-Il Trovators. neer we to titute Peripole in National Ambition. Brondway Opera House-Pinklics. Daly's Thentre - Wirst. Fifth Avenue Theatre - Self Conggret, Grand Opera Mause - Hanlet. Enverigh Phentee-The Ortone hoster & Bint's Garden Concert. New York Amaritan Boyal Barberties, Malines New York Circum-19 and 59 Broadway, Stillin's Garden Borostineau. Park Theater-Pett in Ireland. San Prancisco Ministrals—Readway and 19th st.

Standard Theatre-Patinitia. Theatre Comique—Nullicas Quarte Christma. Fony Pantor's Theatre—Variety, tailnes. Union Square Theatre—Presen flats Wallach's Theatre—Our Girls.

Mr. Carpenter's Apprehensions.

Senator CARPENTER has the tremors. He fears, as the Republicans stole the Presidency in 1876, the Democrats may be tempted to imitate that example, because, with a majority in both Houses of Congress, they will have the control of the mode of counting the electoral votes. His alarm is excited by the knowledge that the fraud by which the defeated candidate was put into the White House was a deliberate outrage carried out by an organized conspiracy after the election was over.

Mr. CARPENTER appeared in a professional capacity before the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case. How he came to be employed, and for what object, is best told in his own words, in his opening remarks:

"I desire to say in the first place that I do not appear for Samuel J Tildes. He is a gentleman whose acquaintance I have not the honor of; with whom I have no sympathy; against whom I voted on the 7th day of November last; and if this tribunal could order a new trial I should vote against him again. "I appear here for 10,000 legal voters of Louisiana,

who, without accussion or proof, indictment or trial, notice or hearing have been distranchised by four villains, incorporated with perpetual session, whose official Utile is "the Returning Board of Louisiana."

"The honorable gentlemen from the House who have appeared here against us do not pretend that by the were elected in Louisiana. No serious pretence of that aind is made. Now, if you are to decide in this case that no matter how great and appalling were the frauds committed in the canvassing of their votes, although it b true we shall offer to prove by record evidence that the threw out of their count over 10,000 votes for the Tilpox electors, that is a matter you will not consider, might not every honorable member of this Commission as well as down and write his liceuse to posterity to perpetrate a

the frauds that ingenuity and self-interest can suggest?

Vince the last election the Democrats have got possession of Florida. Say to them by this decision to-day that where clear proof is offered that a canvassing board have acted fraudulently in making up their certificates this high tribunal will take no notice of it, and if those Democratic canvassers in Florida do not send up another ticket here by 10,000 majority, it will be because they

have not improved upon the lesson given them.

"If it be true that a Governor cancernity a man as doly appointed elector of a State who has not received a single vots at the polls, and that to open the action of canvassing board who have been bribed or correct to throw away all the ballots cast and certify a falsehood, known to both Houses of Congress from investigations they have carried on through their committees and the examination of witnesses under oath, is not to be permitted, who is so hopeful as to be-lieve that there will ever be another President elected by anything but traud?

"If these things can be done in the green tree, what may we not expect to see in the dry? If in the centennial year only of the life of our nation such frauds can pass up whipped of justice, and not only pass unwhipped, but win the prizes, what may we not expect when the de-generacy of this nation shall come, as it has come to all nations and must be expected some time to come to us.

This strong appeal for justice and this stern admonition of consequences to follow the consummation of the Great Fraud were lost upon the eight by seven Commission The powerful corporations that had dietated to GRANT the appointment of STRONG and BRADLEY on the Supreme bench, in order to reverse the legal tender decision for their own profit, and thus to stultify and disgrace the court, asserted their ownership of these Judges, and commanded their votes on the Commission. The railroad kings and the Ring chieftains knew well slected by the people and by the colleges obtained his rights.

significance for them as for the Republican evitably bring ruin upon them and the party. Hence they made common cause. and through this influence the highest judicial tribunal became an instrument of the basest political conspiracy.

No wonder that Mr. Carpenten and others like him are in dread lest the poisoned chalice should be commended to their own lips. The Republicans set this infamous example of stealing the Presidency. They robbed the people of three States of their votes. They refused to investigate the iniquity. They accepted forged and fraudulent certificates. They have pensioned on the Treas ury, at home and abroad, all the secondrels who in any way aided the villainy.

The conspirators tremble now, fearing that the day of retribution is at hand, and that the weapons they used four years ago may be turned against them. They have cause for this anxiety from a consciousness of guilt. But the people, who were cheated in 1876, will take their revenge through the bal lot box, and they will make sure, too, that an honest count shall be had, and the President of their choice inaugurated.

A Look at the Figures.

Some of the figures in regard to our State election are peculiarly interesting. The whole number of votes east for Cornella for Governor was 418,179. This is 71,192 less than the number east for EDWIN D. MORGAN. 1876. The votes east this fall for Robinson for Governor amount to 379,503. This is 140,328 less than the votes he received for the same office in 1876. Of course, the large diminution in Robinson's votes is due mainly to the fact that JOHN KELLY has now obtained 76,696 votes for Governor. Add these to those east for Rominson, and the total is 456,199, which shows that the falling off this year in the number of Democratic votes east for Governor is 63,632 when compared with the number thrown in 1876. This is less than the Republican falling off by about 7,500.

The plurality of Cornell over Roberson is 88,676, but the combined vote of Boninson and Kelly is 38,320 more than the vote given to Convent. Putting uside all estimates, however well founded, concerning Republican votes thrown for Robinson, and Democratic votes east for Connell, the figures just given show two things: first, that if Homeson and Kenly had both run, and there had been no Republican bolt from Connett, his plurality over Rosmson Would have been at least 76,696; and soncody, that if the Democrats had been united upon a candidate for Governor, he would have defeated Cornell by a majority of at least 38,320.

The vote thrown for KELLY is about 17 per cent, of the entire vote given to both tho-Democratic candidates for Governor. But this does not include the whole bolt, for it

then the bolt will amount to about 20 per cent, or one-fifth, of the whole Democratic vote. The data are not so complete for determining the extent of the Republican defection from Connells. In addition to those who scratched his name from the ticket, it is beyond all controversy that thousands of Republicans voted for Romnson. It would seem to be within reasonable limits to place the Republican bolt at 19 per cent, of the

whole vote cast by the party for Governor. It will be berne in mind that all the Republican candidates on the State ticket, except Connent, lad to encounter the united strength of the Democracy. All were elected except Souls, for Engineer and Surveyor, who was beaten by SEYMOUR. The lowest Republican plurality is 1,150 for Hoskins, Lieutenant-Governor: the highest is 7,323 for Wand, Attorney-General. The average Republican plurality for the State officers, aside from CORNELL, seems to be 2,325.

Lecturers, Good and Bad.

Lectures may be very welcome in the ountry and in small towns where the publie amusements are few, but for the most part they have gone out of date in New York. Yet now we find Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR of England lecturing in Chickering Hall to crowded audiences, who pay a handsome price for their admission tickets, and Mr. John Fiske discoursing in the Brooklyn Academy of Art to a room full of people

The reason of the success of these two lecturers is probably that they give people what they regard as solid informationvaluable facts and theories, gathered after a scientific method and presented in an in teresting fashion, instead of the froth of the more rhetorical lecturers. We cannot but pity the inhabitants of the interior who have to endure the reading of the essays of many of the band of men and women who are now beginning their dreary lecturing pilgrimage. What forced and savorless humor, what cheap and shallow philosophy, what flimsy and tawdry rhetoric, and what threadbare thought they go out at night to hear! But in lieu of something better, perhaps they get intellectual stimulus even from this. Unquestionably the lecturers have had their important part in the education of the people, but of course the press has done a much more valuable work.

It is a melancholy thought that the Hon ELI PERKINS, for instance, has succeeded in making a very comfortable living as tramping lecturer. We may be compelled to acknowledge his claims to truth and veracity, and his industrious zeal in the gathering of curious and suggestive facts; but it is hard for the kindest critic to tolerate his wit and humor. Yet the people from the Ohio to the Missouri have had to put up with them, and have been fairly buildezed into taking them as genuine articles. There are women lecturers, too, whose names we forbear to mention out of proper gallantry, who screech hysterical rhetoric to rustic hearers, which opens wide their eyes and gives them a strange feeling, but does not feed their minds

Of late, happily, the lecturing band has lost some of its most intolerable members, and the people are growing more exacting and more intelligent in their requirements They are ready to digest more nutritious food than they have been getting, and are turning away from intellectual slops. In the wide range of science, and history, and literature, there is much for them to learn; and those who know how to teach them and command their interest are gradually shoving aside the frauds and mountebanks of the lyceum. A public accustomed to the rich and prolific humor which now abounds in the newspapers to an extent never before and nowhere paralleled, must reject the

spurious sort purveyed from the platform. Mr. Procron's lectures, which being to gether so handsome an attendance, may be criticised by closely scientific astronomers as dealing rather with the imaginative wonders than the cold facts of astronomy what was in store for them if an honest | But the Englishman has a rare and beauticount was permitted, and the candidate | ful art of awakening and stimulating popular interest in a science which, in its de tails, employs the driest and most difficu-Reform and retrenchment had as much | mathematics. He knows just how far and when to give results without explaining the leaders, who dreaded the loss of power, not processes by which they are reached, and only on account of the immense patronage | his object is not to teach astronomy, but to and the spoils that would pass out of their | give the people a conception of the magnihands, but for the exposures that would in- tude of the universe. He may tell them nothing very new, but he gives them what enjarges and extends their ideas, and furnishes them with material for profitable and elevating thought. He is a lecturer

> Mr. JOHN FISKE does not believe in much of anything outside of the material world, and he has notions everybody cannot accept. Still, he works hard to gather his facts, and when he lectures on such a subject as "America's Place in History." his audiences get from him valuable information. His theme is a first-rate one, and he is discussing it after a fashion which is new. Mr. Piske has not Mr. Proctor's gift of speech, which is something few men have; but those who closely follow his words are pretty sure to get what is worth keeping in the memory-that is, when he alandons erotchets and takes hold of related facts.

As to the people in the country, we advise them to give the lecture bureaus to under stand that they wont be put off with slush rodomontade, bathos, old Joe Millers, and curtain lectures, but must have something really good of its kind when they go out to the lycoun.

Neither the Debtpayers nor the Readisters have a majority in either House of the irginia Legislature, while the Republicans are in the hopeless minority of six, in a Senate of forty members, and sixteen, in a House of the Republican candidate for that office in one hundred members. Thus the Republicans, weak as they are, hold the balance between the two factions. It is the duty of this Legislature to elect a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. R. E. WITHING, and some Republican newspapers are expressing a hope that by barmy be induced to vote for a Republican. It is ifficult to believe, however, that difference of pinion on a State issue should so embitter Demograts and blind them to their own true inerests, and the interests of the nation, as to induce them to consent to such a disgraceful arrangement.

Yesterday afternoon an elevator in the Post Office building got out of gear. The car, containing six persons, had just started down from the top floor, when it began a series of perky, jarring widles, punctuated with sudder stoppages, which the passengers found as disquieting as disagracable. Fortunately, they got out of the scrape with whole bones. The can in charge of the elevator says he saw some thing was wrong on the previous trip, and so reported to one of his superiors, who merely

The Jersey City detectives, in their hunt or the Italian fiddler who threw the stone that killed little Gronge Estex, searched an Italian quarter in Philadelphia. There they found an Italian. This was their first clue. They utilzed their detective abilities to the atmost and carned that their prisoner could fiddle. This was their second clue. Then they sent to Jersey City for a small boy who happened to be anis notorious that thousands of Democrats | noving the Italians when one of their number voted for Cornells. If we include these, threw the stone at the Ester boy, and this

youngster "fully identified" the prisoner as the man whom he saw hurl the stone. This was their third clue, and the three clues were regarded by the detectives as sufficient to warrant them in saying that there was no doubt that their prisoner was the guilty man. He would have been taken to Jersey City and put on trial-where he would probably have been promptly identified by other youngstershad not the detectives discovered, in searching him, that he had eighty \$5 gold pieces in the lining of his vest. Immediately after this discovery legal talent came to his aid, and the efficient detectives were stopped by a writ. Then they said that the prisoner would probably be kept out of their hands till the lawyers got the gold pieces, when he would be given over to them and his fate.

Yesterday an Italian was arrested in Montreal, who says that he threw the stone that burt the Ester boy; that he hid in this city till the boy died, and that he then fled to Canada, He does not mention having been in Phila-

If the English authorities have decided upon a policy of vigorous repression in Ireland, the rumor that Mr. PARNELL is marked for arrest is not so improbable as it might at first thought appear. It would be an experiment, to be sure, and one involving serious risks; but just such strokes are in the line and to the taste of the present advisers of the Queen.

It is observable that the Southern Brigadiers-the Hamptons, Butlers, and Lamanswho bring forward Mr. BAYARD as the Southern candidate for the Democratic nomination, are the men who sold out Trapex and Hexpercus. and having entered into a secret understanding of their own with Haxes, voted straight through in favor of the decrees of the unconstitutional Electoral Commission, of which Mr. BAYARD was a distinguished member, and in whose creation he bore a most conspicuous part.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good When a Brooklyn Alderman dies, the surviving Aldermen and their next friends solare their grief by treating themselves all around to

kid gloves at the city's expense.
Old New Yorkers will be reminded of the Forty Thieves-a name popularly applied twenty-seven years ago, we regret to say, to the official predecessors of our present Aldermen. When the news of HENRY CLAY's death came it was resolved to drape the City Hall with an elaborateness adequate to the melancholy oc-Aldermen appeared on the streets shortly thereafter in a new suit of black broadclotis.

The British hanging score at Cabul has now reached forty-nine, and by Christmas it is expected that there will be a good-sized roll of victims to feel merry over. Yet so ungratefu are the Afghans for these butcheries that trouble is feared in the Ghazni country, and a Khan is rising in Kohistan.

What with the suppression of their lite rary and benevolent societies, the closing o their libraries, the prohibition of note-taking at the lectures of their professors, constant espionage at work and play, frequent domicili-ary visits from the police, and the ever-present danger of a military arrest and a trip to Siberia, the young Russians of the present day are getting an education under difficulties, American college boys sometimes fancy that they are badly used by the Faculty and sulk over their grievances. Let them consider the case of their fellow students at St. Petersburg. and be thankful for their good fortune in being born in a republic and not a military empire.

If any one hereafter feels moved to expres a doubt of the late Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON'S oyalty, he had better make sure that no member of the Army of the Cumberland is within ear

Yesterday was a day of winter wind and bitter sky-nn in-doors day. Those whom business drove out into the streets walked swiftly and shiveringly with bent heads, keep ing a wary clutch on their hats when they turned exposed corners. The lashing gusts quickly whipped the bay into white caps, and ferryboat passengers found the cabin more to

their taste than the deck. There is only too much reason to fear that the unlucky schooner capsized in the harbor has had many companions in misfortune outside,

Williams's Case in Court-A Delayed Letter

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: There are some things in this life which cannot be covered, how hard seever the endenvors so to do. One of these things peculiar and emphatic, is the fact that the socalled trial of Alexander S, Williams is an egrgious and outrageous farce-a farce whose sill ess and absurdity exceed all other politic legal farces of which, in recent times, we hav had so many. Here in the great metropolis this great nation, in a city of wealth intelil gence, and culture, a man clothed with the vestments of authority and public trust ever mits, in view of hundreds of assembled cit zens, a most brutal and dastardly assault on peaceful and unoffending citizen. And yet that scoundrel-for such he must be called-with eriminal indictment found against him, and under charges before the Board of Police Co. missioners, was permitted, after such indictment was found, to enjoy all the rights and privileges of a decent and respectable citizen. Had any ordinary person been charged with such an outrageous offence against the rights of an American citizen, and been indicted therefor, a warrant of arrest would have summar ! issued against him, and he would have been properly incarcerated in the Tombs, there t remain until his case was legally disposed of Such an one would have got stern and rigid law, and that without the least alloy of leniene, In this disgraceful affair, however, it has been evident from the first that justice was to be surpressed and perverted by party and other peculiar influences. Certain Republican polit cians got together and said: "Now, it is very true that the 'Cap' is guilty of a mean and cowardly crime, and by it has got himself into a tight hole; but then he is a very valuable man for certain purposes, and therefore we mus-That they will do so there are strong probabil

Now in the present trial before the Court of eneral Sessions it is most giaringly eviden that there is a politica-legal combination in or eration for the purpose of extricating Cap-Williams from the moshes of crime in whi to has got himself entangled. The defending attorneys are allowed, without the least show of objection or protection on the part of the socalled prosecutor, to badger, insult, and confusthe witness for the prosecution, and to do jusexactly as they please. In fact, the presecuting attorney actually aids and assists the defence in every way he can, and at times cross-examines and badgers his own witnesses, for the purposof creating an inconsistency in different parts of their testimony, and thus strengthen the fence. These facts have been plainly evident n every one who has visited the court room since the opening of the trial; and every one from the loafer up to the intelligent citizen has commented thereupon. That this should be so is a shame and a disgrace to the administration of ourts and law, and an outrage upon the rights if people at large. It is most inmentable inheed, yet is one of those evils that appear to be beyond the ingenuity of man to remedy in any S. S. W. and W. S. L.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. The Riot Bill Bribery Cases.

HARRISDURG, Nov. 20.—The case of the Cona member of the Legislature, will be called and pressed o trial on Monday next. Salter is charged with to trial on Monday next. Salier is charged with correct solicitation and bribery in connection with the Price bords Rottoll.

The counsel for the prosecution are Elias Hollinger, District Attorney of Damplan Guanter 1 H. Simostial and George Irvin of Harrisburg, Julier Black, of Your and Science Mail Carrenter. These gettlemen will be alread by the Hos. Charles E. Welle, the recommend is dealer at the annextment wing of the party in 186 Salie. The Hydrict Allements Scientist in carriers are will be able in the investment of the transfer of Salier is the strongest of all against whom true dails were located and the factorist in a carrier of Salier is the strongest of all against whom true dails were located and it is convenient in but free next of these

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Combination to Construct a Rival to the Union Parific Jay Gould Out-Manuavred. The recent rise in the shares of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and their firmness during the prevailing de pression of the market, are attributable in great measure to a combination of the company with the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fé, for the purpose of extending the St. Louis and San Francisco road, under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific, to San Francisco, with a branch to San Diego. The agreement for this purpose, we are told, has been ratified by the boards of directors of both companies and duly signed and delivered; the equipment, locomo tives, cars, and steel rails for the first two hundred miles of the line have already been bought,

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company has its grading finished to the Rio Grande now. and the rails will all be laid by the 1st of December. The new road commences at the Rio Grande, and is to be pushed directly to the Pacific Ocean. No delay will occur, the money having all been raised and the surveys completed. As the St. Louis and San Francisco Company incurs no new obligations and acquires a half interest in the new railroad, 1,100 miles long, the rise in the stock is easily understood. Mr. Gould, it is said, tried to buy a controiling interest, but failed, and he is supposed to be now endeavoring to break the market so

and construction will commence immediately.

that he can accomplish his purpose. In behalf of the new enterprise, it is asserted that there are over 400 miles of fine timber lands exactly in the middle of the route from the Rio Grande to San Francisco, and that for over 300 miles it lies through continual coal fields. According to Beale's, Whipple's, and Macomb's reports, the entire country through which it passes is much superior to that traversed by either the Northern Pacific, the Central and Union Pacific, or the Southern Pacific roads, It contains gold and silver ores in abundance and fine grazing land for cattle. The line to the Pacific Ocean is short and free from extreme heat and cold, and no snow sheds will be required. Added to all these advantages, the and grant amounts to 40,000,000 acres, all of

which can no at once put into the market. Another advantage claimed for the proposed route is that it avoids for the present the Indian Territory, and will not have to wait for that Territory to be opened by Congress. At some tuture day, if a line through the Territory should be required, it can be built from the West at much less expense than it could now be built from the East.

THE CUBIN INSURRECTION.

Disorders in the Cinco Villas and an Outbreak in Remedios.

A letter dated Havana, Nov. 15, says: "The prospects of a splendid sugar crop and the high prices likely to be realized by planters. in view of the condition of the market abroad, have encouraged all classes to anticipate the speedy recovery of their losses; but the threat-ening state of political affairs reported from the interior this week has caused a general feeling of gloom. The accounts of the insurrection ade public through official sources are meagre and intended to create the impression that the affair is of little importance. We hear that disorders have broken out in Cinco Villas. The of-ficial reports say that forty persons pronounced for the insurrection in Remedios and took to the woods, but other accounts say that the num-

be woods but other accounts say that the num-er was 400. It is officially announced that Serafin Sanchez, in executed of the former insurrection, to whom as Government gave empsownent as tax col-setor, has disappeared with the public funds rom Sancti-Espiritus. Public report adds that a book three numbred men with him to the cools. It is officially reported that the juris-fiction of Hodgum is completely pacified; if so i must be assumed that the insurgents of that instruct have evaled capture and escaped to ther ports. Gold has again risen, and the occurs anxiety is making itself manifest in across ways.

their anxiety is making itself manifest in our waves, an account of disturbance there on the 9th inst. Mastres, ridle, Cashina, and several other excitets of last insurrentent being the leaders of the off, with about 100 followers. As soon as the ridle, with about 100 followers. As soon as the ridle wave to be made and commander of the garcison and volunteers to arms, but insurgents divided their force into two ties, when left town in opposite directions, parts breaking into the railrand station of Couberieu and Saneti-Epirius Builway apany and taking fifteen ridles, with which y escaped to the weeds. It is reported that early regiment has suffered severely in an somiter with the insurgents in the Eastern scaped to the has suffered severely in an arry regiment has suffered severely in an inter with the insurgents in the Eastern

CARP IN FULTON MARKET.

The First Live Specimens Ever Brought to New York City.

issioner Blackford h bition in Fulton Market the first live earn ever shown in this city. There are 500 of them, pretty and silver-tinted, in a large glass aquarium, where they dart to and fro with an exhubecause of life that speaks well for their hardiness and capacity for enduring transportation; for they have traveled from Washington, where they were hatched from imported spawn last its breeders in this State, who take an interest in their propagation. They are of the species known as the second of the species known as the second of the species known as the second formal second for a second formal second for the second formal second g this time ther heir weight.

The Funeral of Mrs. Senator Davis. From the Witten Domeway

part of the city. It was, perhaps, more largel, attended than any that ever occurred in Miconantzion, the number present home estimated at 2,000 recipie.

The ceremonies were eco hieral by the Ray, W. G. Pierce Champage, constnot Mrs. Davis, assisted by the Rev. in Molean, Washington, D. C., formerly paster of the erst Presenterian Courses, this enty. The floral offerings ere chaste and beautiful, the gifts of symmething cents who revenued and loved the Christian charm-ir of the dead indy. The following mutiemen efficieted a tubbeaucra: The Hon Heary W. Hishon, Master in Chamberry United States Court, the area, the flow flow-rence Wellow, Rhomologian, the How A. E. Sievenson, N. C. Bloomington, the How Frank D. Orme, Washing in B. C. Gen A. Graffy. Homological the How John A. Jones, Clerk of the United States Court, Springfield. he Him. D. M. Punk, illustrations. The cortege was bree-quarters of a mile to benefit and was the most im-

coing over witnessed in the city. Scouter Davis is howed down with the deepest sorrow attended this community for its Christian benevulence

What One Man Thinks About the Good Times. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Everybody is talking about the good times, but if this sort of thing keeps up, where shall I get any comfact or hundreds

Stealing \$100,000.

MILWAUKEE Nov. 20.-The arrest of Charles Bone, a bucking part of the Wisconsin Fire and Marine contains Communic's Bank, is the sensation of the day. The amount of more details to the a castion of the day. The amount of more details to these can be first that series at the position for resonant and the position for resonant with the cast of the day of the day of the cast of the cas

Talk in the City Hall.

The City Hall rumor mongers, disappointed their failure to make the people believe their story of o immediate surpression of Mayor Comer, started yes tax a range that the Mayor was prejusing charges after Completing Salay and interested in remove him animation that the Mayor was prefaring charges animation office. The Mayor says of the story that he has not made and has no numerous of preserving charges against Comptroller Kelly.

THE NAPOLEON OF RESTAURATEURS. The Chenp but Decent Enting Houses Estab

lished by the fate M. Duval. Paris, Oct. 20 .- Duval was primarily s singular proper name, yet now it has grown to be a noun of multitude designating many Etablissements de Bouillon, where the thirst and hunger of thousands are daily slaked and quelled. Duval was an estimable individual and professional butcher in this life and city of Paris. He was gathered up, or in whatever other direction, to his fathers some ten or more years ago. Duval at present is a great company. In after dinner meditations one can conceive its now enskyed and sainted godfather looking down in spirit and smugly smiling on this prosperous, soulless corporation. Such honor, and credit, and fame it renders to his name, with such fat dividends to shareholders! Fifteen kitchen altars, so to

speak, steam up to him savory incense. Duval, the butcher, and Louis Napoleon the Emperor, rose about together. The more estimable of the contemporaries killed dumb driven cattle only. Buying the best of beeves and muttons, and catering mainly for palates of the superior classes in one of the richest quarters of the city, he found himself overdone with bones, necks, houghs, shins, and the poorer quarters of his victims. These, as is the good practice with his guild here, he did into great pots, with larger cooked results of broth and plain boiled meat (bouillon et bouilli) than the comparatively few virtuous poor of the Madeleine district had stomach

While the other contemporary had established the empire which was peace, and finally closed the era of revolution, and was gloriously waging the Crimean war, Duval, who had been equally successful in the honest butcher hustness, did in early 1855 set up his first Grand Etablissement de Bouillon. The new institution was located in the old Salle Montesquieu, behind the Palais Royal. This is a hall some seventy feet long by fifty wide, with a broad gallery at about sixteen feet from the ground, running round its four sides. It had been formerly used for public balls, concerts and was latterly the scene of notable contests à la sarate, and wrestling matches.

The savate is an art of self-defence and of offence to others, which is quite as effective and quite as much of an art as boxing. though probably the late Prof. Wilson or that regretted legislator, Congressman Morrissey would have denied it equality in nobleness Instead of the fist and arm, the immediately efficient instruments are the foot and leg, which are employed for tripping and striking the adversary with curious sleight and force. A master of the art who handles his log scientifically will trip down or up an unpractised man in twinkling of the tibla, or, by a peculiar swinging movement by which the weight of his body is lent to the blow, deal a stunning stroke with his foot on the ribs or even the head of his opponent.

On this battlefield, in the centre of the hall, Duval set up his culinary apparatus with its vast cauldrons, about which

Many cooks accoyled With hooks and ladies, as need did require The while the viands in the vessels beiled.

Cleanliness was paramount and not withou some tasteful ornamentation. Above the cooking range, that voids its smoke by some invisible underdraught, are vases of flowers Transversely to it stands a many-storied étagère on which are displayed fruits, cheeses, compotes, and jellies, the graces and coronals of the meal. Nothing meets the eye of the repulsiveness of the kitchen. The large re-maining spaces of ground, floor and galleries are beset with white marble tables, some of six, more of four, and a few of two seating capacity. By each are posts and pegs for convenient up-hanging of hats and overcoats. Five hundred people may at one time sit down and feed, and welcome" at these tables, and many times do. Duval's aim was to honestly swell his for

tune by furnishing honest, plain, well-cooked

food to decent folks of small means in conditions of pleasant comfort and low cost such as no other Parisian caterer offered. For a franche gave a good, for an additional ten or twelve sous a semi-aumptuous meal; a half bottle of ordinary wine, bread, a well-relished bouillon or soup, a dish of meat, one of vegetables, a bit of cheese or fruit or sweet, and a cup of coffee with the petit verve. Neither yland nor drink was of the quality tabled at the Trais Frères, but, what is most important, was healthy, and the Café Anglais gave no whiter napkins nor cleaner glass and plates. When I first made table acquaintance with the establishment I do not think that the average outlay of his custom ers overran for breakfast and dinner the sum just mentioned. My poor painter friend, L., told me that fifteen and twenty sous were pecuniary limits for morning and evening refer tion; he took but a carafon (a diminutive decanter of half half-bottle capacity) of wine, was addicted to boiled beef and such simplicities, and omitted the coffee. The frequenters were mostly small shopkeepers, clerks, commercial clerks a middle class of Government employees, artists, an occasional well-to-do artisanin general, the quite smaller middle classes. 1 know people who were rather ashamed to be caught there; would assert apologetically that they came from mere curiosity, happened to drop in, never there before, had no appetite that day, and only cared for a ceremonial bite of anything. But in the main folly does not rut this way in so full current with the French as with-some other people. They are so little ashamed of a sensible economy that they do not even boast of it. The material cost of living had been rising in Paris, as in other cities of the world, for the several previous years, and these curiously-cheap table dishes, set up by the shrewd Duval just in time to meet the ocasional high tide of the World-Exhibition year of 1855, were a welcome and rapidly-crowded

refuge from dearer restaurants. During the disagreeable years 1870-71, the BLOOMINGTON, DI., Nov. 15.—The funeral of old 32 sous fixed-price restaurants, which he late Mrs. Sarah W. Davis, wife of Senator David Davis, coursed to slay from the fanaly residence in the eastern them in 1851, retained only the bill; and the them in 1851, retained only the bill; and the fare became even more Barmecidal in amount and homicidal in character, till they were quite swept away. Duval, the man and butcher, was retired from business and this lower world; but his life-feeding institution arose in fame and prices. The maison more of the Rue Montesquieu had begotten fourteen minor houses. I am just home from breakfast at one of these, where I got and gave as follows: A spotless napkin, polished glass, cutlery and crockery, a half bottle of fair white wine, and sufficient hunch of pain de menage, a bouillon rather strongish of water but well relished, eight fried eperlans (a sea fish something larger than our smelt), with a silvered skewer through their innocent gills, a dish of macaroni, a cup of coffee and a spoon ful glass of brandy; for the giving, I leave three smiling waitress, and two francs seven sous to the dame du comptoir, who receipts my bil which I hand to the ticket-of-leave man who sits by the door.

This bill, which is thrust to your hand as you enter, and without which you cannot proceed, presents on the left column the street addresses of the fifteen establishments, on the right a list of prices for napkin, bread, the various classes of dishes and wines; below is the day date, a cipher, 1, 2, 3, or 4, indicating the number of persons by whom it is taken, and spaces, on one of which the waiter or waitress pencils the numper of the table whereat he or she is respon sibly attached, and you take your seat. So fast as she fills your order she sets a mark against the printed price of that style of dish, always leaving the bill on the marble, whereby the ery, purse, and appetite of the consumer are kept in a concatenation accordingly, which is conducive to economy and a ready check on over eating. If you call for fruit, jam, cheese, or certain other refinements, then the waiter temporarily removes the bill to be marked against the delicacy of that class by the responsible president of the dessert department. There are additional checks, in the shape of metallic counters, exchanged for each portion of wine between the waiter and the responsible butler of the house cellar. There are yet ere, purse, and appetite of the consumer are

other checks in the kitchen, Finally, as you cannot enter without the blank bill, still less, if possible, can you get out without it-

though by no honest possibility with it. I wanted for the purposes of the present letter to permanently possess one of these bilis-blank or receipted was indifferent to my need. Not to be retained or otherwise had, on any honest consideration, was response to my appeal to the Gerant, who is as responsible as the rest. The Geraul is a man in authority. He walks to and fro between and up and down the spaced rows of tables. It is to him you tenderly appeal against the too tough steak or the elderly fish, to which he, in most part, maintains in few words their official character of edible gentieness and juvenility. Complaints against waiters he gives quick ear to; before his frowned reproof they tremble-perhaps by prearrangement. But in his range he is supreme says to one go, and he goeth, to another come and-if he doesn't, he goes quick. But here and allwheres the check is absolute. This is a speciality of French administration. It is made systematically difficult to the brink of mathematical impossibility for any customer or employed person to defraud Duval of a sou.

Mistakes in the bilis are paid for by the waiters, who, for the rest not only do not receive any wages, but pay daily in advance to the administration a sum varying from 25 to 40 sous, ac-cording to the estimated income of their pourboires to the administration. Theoretically, this goes to pay for breakage. In fact, it goes quite beyond that fractional loss, and is a source of income to the Duval corporation. There have been many changes at Duval's in

these twenty odd years, the saddest of which is the return the dame du comptair gives you for a five-franc piece. It used to be 4 or 3, with a large supplementary fraction. To-day it is 3 or 2, with a small fraction. Our old pourboirs, when the waiters had a show of wages, was two sous; now they have none, it has grown to three and four sous, to which they are utterly entitled. There are houses now where the waiters are exclusively women; formerly they were all males. None of the new houses seat as many as the primal maison mere welcomes; but I should say that the fifteen, one with another, average something over 200 chairs each-say 3,000 in all. In full season—as in this late October season, for example-these 3,000 chairs are beseated something more than once in the morning, and nearly twice in the evening dinner hours, from 5 to 8 P. M. That is, Duval is feeding now some 10,000 daily stomachs-not deilcately, not with exuberance, surely, but, on the whole, with passable sufficiency, and quite healthily for, say on the average stomach, 45 sous, or American cents each.

Why should not some Boston, Philadelphia, or New York victualler go on and do us likewise? The cost of raw material, meat, and vegetable is less with us than here. Service owever arranged, and the pourboire system is a bad arrangement, must be dearer. And the rine, our present allowance of which here is threatened for quality and quantity by devastating phylloxera and the last past sour chilling season, may not be given in an American house. But its excelling better substitute is at hand. Cider, as formerly made and deeply drunk in Puritan New England, is our proper national Northern beverage-the natural, native beverage, correlative to and corrective of our bilious tendency, with good Scripture for its recommending label. Listen rather to wise Solomon's table call: Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples. The joby context of the singing canticles is all in juley confirmation of the royal Tupper of Israel his laud of the eider mill. His Majesty might have sung worse in his royal cups. Selah.

THE CITY FOTE.

The Supervisors Will not go Behind the Returns in the Strahan-Browning Case.

The Aldermen canvassed yesterday the returns which have been corrected by the in-spectors. The Committee on Corrected Returns ported that they had examined nearly 2,000 inspectors of election in relation to their neglect o attach to the returns one of every kind of ballot voted in their respective districts, and their omission to write opposite those ballots the number of each kind poled. The inspectors pleaded ignorance of the law in their defence, and added that they performed their duty as they understood it. They could not correct the returns in that respect as the law does not permit them to retini any ballots after they have been counted. The Committee recommended that the vote in the Seventhenth and Thirty-third Election Districts of the Seventh Assembly District for Robert H. Strahan and for John W. Browning candidates for Senator in the Eighth Senate District, be convessed as it appeared on the roturns, and to justify their action presented the Aldermon had no evidence before them other than that which appeared on the feet of the returns, The board then advanced in this afternoon. ballot voted in their respective districts, and returns. The board then adourned to this afternoon.

The Wrangling Militin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why all this wrangling between the several regiments of this state? Why is it that pleaned pastry eaters have more

privileges than the laws of the National Guard allo rice of these several regiments within the last twenty rears!" During the war, while the battle was ferrely aging, the Seventh Espiment was stationed at carry ameron, in the city of Washington, and while the S a Ameron, in the city of Massics and Ones, of two of the frinen, with two double blankets and Ones, of two of the frinen, the N nih put right to the new tent, and had no blankets not boards for dors. After the sexual health and the blankets nor boards for do not be they started for a board. In the root in this, the North Berna of was railed and brought to the root and full some service. In the rid of the form and full some service. In the rid of the form and the same service, the rid between the terragement and talleder, and, with Col. James risa, ar, at our head, we suidned the rice before assistance arrived. In the ways 1877, the North Was sent to Albany to suppress the hubband stake who had so suidenly high board for railroad commentation. Never was there has the first the records or with the case their greater in the North Engineer. The board of the case of the records or with the constant of the case of the records or with the constant of the case of the records or with the constant of the case of the record of the start of the records of the records of the start of the records of the records of the start of the case of the records of the record of the record of the record of the record of the records of the records of the records of the record of the r

To rue Engros of The Sun-Sec. The absurity of the statements of "Old Sixth Army Corps" in Functor's Ser-is only equalled by their distance from solid lasts. Nonuch an incongruous mess of errors. All well-per National Guard-men know that the Twent

To the Poston of Tax Sun-Sir I am surprised to see by the SUN that members of the Seventh and Twenty third N V S. N. G. throw direct each other. I think it s a disgrace. For Heaven's sake, let the Nat of this State refrain from fighting cann office over what their respective regiments have fairs. I am a member of the Twelfth N G, and p in very content had no account in the last reference, and reacy which the last regiment for the last reference in the last reference in the last regiment for the last reference in the last regiment of the las

To rank Entron or The res-St. I am are fined to think that " Bifeman" is protoughly informed in the ways of the read more than the read to the research that the read to the research that the read to Iwenty third Regiment by alleging that its sentince

SUNDI AMS.

-The second attempt in the United States red imported steel has just succeeded in Vermon, rom imported English tologue, the St. Albans Tren and her: Works are reduct steel rails without flow or blen (se).

The Marquis of Bute has recently deof himself to the study of the Eastern tongues. He is now encared in mastering the mysteries of Coptic, and there is a probability of the result of his studies being

-Very cheap straw Chinese hats have this year been the rape in England Du-besses wearing precisely the same article as dairy maids; "but," exfained one great lady, "none of those dreadful middle

> -In the tenth volume of his "Archives da in Rustille." M. Russisson deals with the question of the Manin the Iron Mask. His solution is that this mysterious bring was sebastien de Penancourt, Cointe de Kalle, ensign of the Doo de Headfort aguards, and brother of "Madam Carwell," mastress of Charles II.

> -A colossal monument to Beethoven, upon which high praises are layshed, is soon to be added to the ornaments of Vienna. It will consist of a group of thirteen figures, in the centre of which stands the comover. The material is bronze, and after three years of labor the last figure has just been cas -A railroad clerk in a Southern depot, who had been annoyed beyond endurance by inquiries as to "whether that was right time," placed the tollow.

the placard under the clock; "This is a clock-it is run ning-it is Cincinnati time-it is right-it is set every day at 10 o'clock-now keen your d---t month shut." -Gen. James Harding, Railroad Commisstoner of Missours, is doing his work in a novel manner. He is now on a 200-mile walk over the railroads of north west Missouri, inspecting the condition of the roadbeds

rails, ties, and bridges. The work, he claims, can't be properly done in a palace car or from a car platform. -Mr. Gladstone will next week visit Midlethan to address what he expects to be his inture can stituency, and will be the goest of the Earl of Roschery who has undertaken to pay all his expenses in the c test. The Duke of Encolough, whose eldest son, the Earl of Dalkeith, now represents the shire, is straining every

nerve to defeat him. -Italian journals report that the famous "Madeuna del Sacca" of Andrea del Sarto is seriously imperilled by infitration of damp through the wait or which it is painted. As no steps have been taken to pro-tect this noble picture, one of the masterpieces of the world, from further damage, its complete destruction

may suon be expected. -The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovinta cost Austria, to the end of 1878, 50 officers killed and 126 wounded; 1,157 privates killed; 3,838 wounded; 335 missing, 1,870 rendered unfit for service otherwise Of sickness 2.233 died, 50 were killed by sunstroke, 27 committed spicide. These are official figures, just published by the war ministry.

-Mr. George Augustus Sala, who is comng to this country to write a tiers for the Lendon Toleve of their departure for this country. Mr. Sala has taken rooms at the Brevoort. ... The celebrated chestnut at Totworth,

which was said, half a century ago, to be the oldest to-in Envised, still stands, the pride of its noble owns (Earl Ducie) and the buast of the district. Its presen dimensions are as follows: Circumterence, three ferom the ground. 40 feet; spread of branches from north 5 south, 83 feet; from east to west 84 feet. -A French statist has come to the con clusion, after a very laborious examination of he min-ber of deaths from railway accidents in all narts of the

way carriage and spend all his time in travelling the chances in favor of his dying from railway accident would not occur until he was (87) years old. -Another ruined gambler's sulcide is anmeed from Monte Carlo. It was a Russian who los \$250,000 at roulette. The proprietor of the bank offered him \$4.000 to scale burn to return to his home, but the Russian haughtily declined it. He went, with apparent courtesure, to his hotel, and there he was found in his

world, that if a person were to live continually in a rail

room the next morning, hanging by the neck, and dead -Emperor William was petitioned by a aynod of Prinsian elergymen not to perint a military re-view on Sunday. His reply was "The Sabbath but been created for man, not man for the Sabbath. The Puritanical and Calvinistic conception of the Sabbath as a day of mortuleation and penance is entirely foreign the feeling as well as the taste of the German people." Emperer William is, however, a relations man,

-The London Times announces that there is to be no more sait futter. The Aviesbury Dairy Company have been trying a new treatment for butter, which they say completely preserves it. Butter so treated was placed in a fixing on July 24, and on Get 24 it was been asswert and tresh as when first part in If suprepared, it would have been putriet. If the story is correct, an other severe blow has been given to British agriculture.

-Moritz Busch has carned the proud title of the Garman Boswell. But white James Boswell's life of Johnson old not upp or notal 1701, sex years after Dr. ohns n'a death. Bu-ch has already got out a second work on his hero, Prince Bismarck. The Chincelon ovidently hera grim inney to treat himself in his site time to the mixed ornies and ruce, wrimpothy and worn excited by Ensen's books, which we may be sure were

-Frascucio, the torers whom all Madrid escential the other day to his prave, is stated to have will a fortune of whose upon \$4 0.000, exclusive of a fire wish sion in the Spanish excital, several houses at Set aquantity of diamonds. Of the latter, one act of bitter alone, with which he was presented by the extrem Ischella at the close of a review real, is with the lat-while some of the dresses be worse on an

-The Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke of England, gave resently on "At home," at his residence in St. James's square, London, to most three directions suests-Cardinal Materiae, Cardinal Housed, and Cardinal Newman. At ma previous period in English his fort did free Englishment. The second phore in the Sacrost College. Cardinal Housed, the markets may be the Duke at Norfolk, roster meeting old tradition. chieb tome the Roman Catholic Charch with the

...This has been a had year for most men has, however, quadrupted the prices, and a furmer with fair eron will do neetty well. English brewers were a one time problinged from using hops, as they were so posed to suc I the flavor of the, and here was the nati which gradually came to be applied to the beveril made with time. Engineer has about 60,000 here under hope, about both or this Konz, heartly taxed.

-A Prussian Parliamentary paper, on the incidence of transforgives the names of these with nor tribute the greatest amounts by virtue of their thoms to the National Exchanger. They are as taken in French at Tack marks per annual, in Willy you Retained 6450 marks per annual, in Willy you Retained 6450 marks; in Herr Krimen of Essen, 57,000 marks them? Oppositions in Colorne, with 25,200 marks. The mark is worth about there two cents.

-In the claisters of one of the most picturesque of E-much nathedrals is a tomb instraid with the shade word Working. It has never at a well of converters into our it is becaused a solid for the form was William Morris a non-year of tage, depressed company preferment or work for a maken to have the outoralescence to estuarts. The communication will be "restorated by estuarts. The communication will be "restorated by mother person how the main case minute materials as to whose he are should be made, and months as pricewood were to be the pull found to dressed at a white, and resulted to particular tashoot doubt essential manufacture resided to particular tashoot doubt essential manufacture and less the state of the profession and feel and the most off the most distributed for the most distributed for the most distributed for the most distributed at 11 to 17 to 17 to 18 to 18

-Aristides Boucleault, the son of the late respectible M. Banco of who began the word will contil means, and by lessnersy and about model to famous short the mode blog a rast octain and outer the mant proposition since his inflicate death In funct to have been a report to homeous and the When in the enlayment of mallions, to a toler to the schalars of the marrials. The toler mass is in the latest of the brightest wife according to the brightest wife according to the mallion of the school of the s

... The Paris Monda describes, a coronion